GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3687
ANSWERED ON:12.12.2002
INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME IN JHARKHAND
LAXMAN GILUWA;RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programme being implemented under IREP in Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any study in regard to the progress made under the Integrated Rural Energy Programme in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN)

(a): The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) being implemented in various States including Jharkhand, aims at developing capabilities at State, District and Village (Block) levels for the preparation and implementation of block-level integrated rural energy plans and projects for meeting the energy needs for subsistence and productive purposes through the optimum mix of energy sources, with focus on renewable energy. The implementation of the programme is carried out through two components, namely, the Central Sector component under which support is provided for development of capabilities, including provision of staff and their training, and the State Sector component under which financial support is provided from the State outlay for promoting various rural energy devices, extension and other related activities. The programme is under implementation in Jharkhand through the State Nodal Agency - Jharkhand Energy Development Agency (JAREDA), in eight blocks, namely An! gara (Ranchi), Namkum (Ranchi), Patmada (Eas Singhubhum), Gopikander (Dumka), Bharno (Gumla), Nagarutari (Palamu), Barkatta (Hazaribagh) and Tonto (West Singhbhum).

(b)&(c): The latest study on the progress of the IREP entitled `Analysis of IREPand Development of Capacity Building Strategy,` was taken up by the Government, with the support of United Nations Development Programme, in twelve States including Jharkhand (then part of the State of Bihar),in the year 1999-2000. The study has brought out that as a result of IREP, minimum infrastructure for preparing rural energy plans and projects at the district and State levels have been set up. Further, IREP has enabled rural people and field development officials to appreciate different dimensions of the rural energy problem and how it should be tackled. IREP has also brought about large-scale awareness about new and renewable energy and need for conservation of energy in rural areas. The study has recommended that IREP should be consolidated and that the implementation of the programme needs to be strengthened, for which State Governments, including Jharkhand, should provide for in! creased flow of resources.